

Mrs. Gandhi, After Vote Showing, Claims to Head 'Real Opposition'

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, March 1 (NYT).—The governing Janata party won the largest number of seats in the legislature of the major western state of Maharashtra and the eastern state of Assam yesterday, but former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that the strong showing of her newly organized party demonstrated that she had become "the real opposition, the only opposition."

In complete returns from Ma-

harashtra, Mrs. Gandhi's party was running a close third to the regular Congress party from which she broke away last month to form the Congress-I, the "I" standing for Indira. But the showing of her followers in the state was much stronger than had been expected and this, combined with solid victories in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, was the basis for her assertion yesterday.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, told reporters and the scores of jubilant

supporters who crowded her roomy white home here yesterday afternoon that she had no plans to run for Parliament, or to seek to become the head of the federal government again.

"The results are no surprise," the 60-year-old former prime minister said. "They simply show that the people are with us, and that they know we are with them."

While Mrs. Gandhi's group made the most important gains in the state legislative elections, the big loser was the regular Congress party, which did poorly in all five states where elections were held Saturday. Last night, their leaders were meeting here in a crisis atmosphere, with continuing pressure on them to seek some kind of accommodation with Mrs. Gandhi.

The decisive victories by Mrs. Gandhi's party in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka only gave it control of the state legislature there, and had no direct effect on the national government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, whose Janata party defeated Mrs. Gandhi's government 11 months ago. But the gains made by her party in the state elections gave her a basis for reasserting a claim to national leadership.

In Maharashtra, none of the three major parties won enough seats to form a government, raising the possibility that a coalition would be necessary. According to reports from Bombay, the state capital, leaders of the three parties were conducting intense negotiations there last night in an attempt to find a way out of the situation.

After meeting here, Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the Janata party, said: "We are the largest single party and, therefore, it is our responsibility to attempt to form a government" in the state.

Unclear Situation

The situation was unclear in Assam, where the Janata party also failed to win a majority, with the Congress regulars finishing second.

In the much smaller and less significant northeastern state of Meghalaya, the Congress regulars held the largest number of seats, but were also short of a majority.

Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, Mrs. Gandhi's new strongholds, cover a relatively prosperous area and have a combined population of 80 million, 13 per cent of the national total.

Some politicians interpreted Mrs. Gandhi's strong showing in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as a reflection of the strong feelings that many southern Indians have on the subject of language.

Fear of Language

The Dravidian languages of southern India, including Kannada in Karnataka, and Telugu in Andhra Pradesh, are completely different from Hindi, the dominant language of the north, and the people who speak them have long feared that Hindi will be imposed on them by the national government. Hindi is spoken by more Indians than any other language, and the Indian Constitution, which was adopted in 1949, declares that it is a national goal "to promote the spread of the Hindi language as medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India."

Mrs. Gandhi was always very cautious about any moves toward that goal, as was her father, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In campaigning in the south this year, she repeatedly emphasized her devotion to the language rights of the southern peoples, and hinted that the Desai government was going to force Hindi upon them.

In contrast, Mr. Desai has made no secret that he hopes, as he put it in a speech not long ago, "to see the day when everybody will understand Hindi, and that day may come soon." His government has already undertaken studies on how to widen the use of Hindi.

15 Held, 15 Sought In Rome Raids on Kidnap Suspects

ROME, March 1 (UPI).—Police arrested 15 alleged Mafia bosses in pre-dawn raids here today in what is called a major assault on organized kidnapping.

Conducting a two-year investigation into the growing wave of kidnappings, police arrested 15 other suspects.

Among those still sought was Giuseppe Firomalli, the brother of presumed Calabrese Mafia chieftain Girolamo Firomalli.

The latter was believed to have organized the 1973 kidnapping of Paul Getty 3d, grandson of the late oil magnate.

Police said that the 30 suspects were being charged with plotting and carrying out kidnappings for ransom. Several of those arrested, police said, had served as "babysitters" for kidnap victims.

The only woman among those arrested was Maria Johanna Lo Faro, who currently lives in Rome but was carrying a New York City birth certificate at the time of her arrest.

German-Iran Sub Deal

BOON, March 1 (UPI).—The West German Security Council has approved an arms deal under which Iran will buy six submarines, a government spokesman said today.



Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi receives garlands of flowers in her New Delhi home after her party's victory in state elections over the weekend.

In Desai's First Budget

India Investment to Aid Rural Unemployed

NEW DELHI, March 1 (NYT).

The Janata party government yesterday announced major investments in rural projects to provide jobs for millions of unemployed.

Finance Minister H. M. Patel presented a \$23-billion budget in Parliament, and said appropri-

ations for spending on agricultural development have been increased from \$600 million during the current year to more than \$2 billion next year. The development projects would cover irrigation facilities, desert reclamation, dairy production and fisheries. He said block development plans that were

being formulated would be a major instrument for achieving full employment in rural areas.

This was the first budget prepared by the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who replaced Mrs. Indira Gandhi after defeating her Congress party in elections last March.

Record Food Output

The budget disclosed a healthy economic situation, with comfortable foreign-exchange reserves and a food stock of over 20 million tons. According to government estimates, the food output for the current year is expected to be a record 120 million tons.

"The economic situation in the country is exceptionally favorable at present for a bold step forward," Mr. Patel said. "The budget is such a step."

The finance minister also announced that the government would begin selling gold from its stock and allow import of gold for making ornaments for export. He said this was aimed at bringing down gold prices in India to international levels.

Mr. Patel rebutted what he called an "impression" that his government was giving less emphasis to the birth-control program.

"Our commitment to a vigorous and nationwide program of family planning is firm and clear," he said.

More Expenditures

He said that expenditures on health and family planning during the coming year will be nearly \$500 million, compared with \$350 million in the last year.

He also announced an increase of 22 per cent in the outlay for science and technology. The budget appropriations on this account would be \$270 million, which would include \$30 million for an Indian satellite project called Insat-1.

"This project is unique in that it combines a package of facilities covering telecommunications, meteorology and television," Mr. Patel said.

He also announced heavy investments in expansion of power projects, and a marginal increase in defense expenditure.

3 Mali Leaders Held for Treason

BAMAKO, Mali, March 1 (Reuters).—President Moussa Traore last night announced the arrest of three leading members of his ruling military government on charges of high treason.

They were Lt. Col. Kestime Doukara, minister of defense, interior and security; Lt. Col. Tiorou Bakay, chief of security services; and Lt. Col. Karim Dembele, minister of transportation and public works.

Col. Traore accused Col. Doukara, who had also been chairman of the national commission to help drought victims, of fraudulently using funds from the sale of cereals. He said that Col. Bakay had "personified terror and calumny," and that Col. Dembele had leaked state secrets and spread lies.

The compensation is about half of that agreed in an out-of-court settlement last year between other patients and the state. Ciba-Geigy (Japan) Ltd. and Takeda Chemical. The settlement is regarded as a precedent for similar suits involving 4,000 people who are being heard in 22 other Japanese courts. The Tanabe Sei Yaku Co. has filed notice of appeal.

Woman Fails to Crash Gate at White House

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—A 67-year-old woman rammed her car into a White House gate last night but failed to get into the executive grounds, the Secret Service said.

The eight-foot-high steel South Gate was closed and only slightly damaged. The right front of the woman's car, however, was considerably damaged, a Secret Service spokesman said. He said that he did not know the woman's motive. She was arrested and charged with destruction of government property and unlawful entry.

Most Are Secretaries

Inquiry Finds Israeli Women Are Given Minor Army Jobs

TEL AVIV, March 1 (AP).—The myth of the Israeli woman soldier fighting alongside men has been destroyed by an inquiry commission.

Instead of wielding a rifle in battle, the woman often serves as secretary to a male officer and her main job is to make coffee, reported the government-appointed committee after two years of researching the social status of women.

Only half the female population actually joins the army despite compulsory two-year conscription for women. Men serve three years.

One Namir, a Socialist member of parliament who headed the committee, said that 19 per cent of the women are rejected for lack of education, 18 per cent are exempt on religious grounds, and 8 per cent marry before the draft age of 18. Only 3 per cent are rejected on health grounds.

The committee found that 700 are used in only 210 out of 700 roles in the armed forces. A handful get parachute training, and all are trained to fire weapons and jump over obstacles, but women have not fought in the army since the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

"And we don't recommend that they start now," said Mrs. Namir. "We don't want to eradicate femininity altogether."

Military statistics show that 20 per cent of female draftees are of officer caliber—double the level among males, perhaps because women who join despite easy religious and educational exemptions are highly motivated.

Yet the committee warned that women soldiers are becoming stereotyped as secretaries, kitchen help and organizers of social activities. The highest rank in the women's corps is colonel.

The situation in the army is symptomatic of the Israeli women's general condition, the committee found. Females earn 40 per cent less than their male counterparts, and only 4 per cent of leading government posts are held by women. There are no women in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet, although the country once had a woman Prime Minister, Golda Meir.

Fire Damage Doubled in U.K. During Strike

LONDON, March 1 (Reuters).—Fire damage in Britain during the recent three-month nationwide firemen's strike more than doubled the loss during the same period last year, the British Insurance Association estimated today.

It said that damage during the period was estimated at \$117.5 million (\$22.3 million). That compares with \$62.3 million for the same three months last year.

Britain's 36,000 firemen went on strike on Nov. 14 to back demands for higher pay. They returned to work on Jan. 17.

Japanese Court Backs Victims of Diarrhea Drug

KANAZAWA, Japan, March 1 (Reuters).—The Japanese government last night ordered a court to pay damages totaling 140 million yen (\$1 million) to 16 persons as result of a nervous disease caused by an anti-diarrhea drug.

The case was brought by nine patients who contracted the "sudden" disease (subacute myelino-neuropathy) after taking drugs containing quinolone, and by seven relatives of two other new deceased patients.

No specific remedy has been developed for the disease which affects the peripheral nervous system in serious cases. Patients may lose control of their limbs, suffer paralysis of upper parts of their bodies or go blind.

The four defendants were Ciba-Geigy (Japan) Ltd., a subsidiary of the Swiss chemical firm Ciba-Geigy, Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd., Tanabe Sei Yaku Co. and the state. Drugs containing quinolone were removed from the Japanese market in 1970, but are available in other countries.

The compensation is about half of that agreed in an out-of-court settlement last year between other patients and the state. Ciba-Geigy (Japan) Ltd. and Takeda Chemical. The settlement is regarded as a precedent for similar suits involving 4,000 people who are being heard in 22 other Japanese courts. The Tanabe Sei Yaku Co. has filed notice of appeal.

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FIGHTING TRIM... not fighting: The Israeli woman soldier.

Talks in Cairo End; Atherton To Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, March 1 (UPI).—U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton ended his talks here today, one day after a schedule, for a third round of talks with the Israeli leadership on ways to resolve the 30-day East Jerusalem crisis.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Atherton was to meet Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and possibly with Prime Minister Menachem Begin tomorrow. He did not have any meeting scheduled for tonight.

Reports from Cairo said Mr. Atherton was carrying out counterproposals for a variation of principles guiding Middle East settlement.

Still Far Apart

Egypt and Israel are still apart on the declaration of principles issue, a prerequisite resuming direct negotiations. The Egyptians are now press for a U.S. compromise firm to bridge the gap, according to the Cairo reports.

The reports quoted Egyptian officials as saying that Atherton is unlikely to break deadlock at this stage.

Diplomatic sources here that Egypt and Israel have toughened their positions and progress is likely to be achieved before Mr. Begin's summit meeting with President Carter in Washington March 14-15. Dayan and Defense Minister Weizman are to join the talks.

PLO Executes A Palestinian

BEIRUT, March 1 (Reuters).—A guerrilla firing squad yesterday executed a Palestinian as part in the murder of a Palestinian official in Paris more than five years ago, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) reported today.

The agency said Salim al-Qasbi was shot after confessing to co-operating with Israeli intelligence in the murder of Mahmoud al-Nashar, director of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Paris office, died of a heart attack in his apartment on Feb. 1972.

Wafa said Abu Sobh had admitted transmitting information in connection with the murder to his contacts in Paris.

Fighting Erupts In S. Lebanon

HASBAYA, Lebanon, March 1 (UPI).—Rival factions clashed in southeast Lebanon today, tank, artillery and heavy machine-gun fire, leftist and rightist sources said.

They said that incomplete casualty reports indicated the least two persons had been killed and four others injured in shelling and machine-gun changes. The fighting was between Christian rightists in Marjayoun area and joint Christian-Lebanese leftist forces.

No separate casualty estimates were immediately available from either side. The shelling badly damaged houses in a number of villages and set off fires.

Dutch Train Crash

ARNHEM, the Netherlands, March 1 (UPI).—A Dutch train collided with a small truck yesterday, killing two persons and injuring 30 serious-



Teng Hsiao-ping

Chinese Draft Constitution Stresses Economic Growth

(Continued from Page 1) on the constitution of the Soviet Union.

China's new configuration in the post-Mao era was also on display today as the Chinese press gave prominence to the coming 80th anniversary of the birth of the late Premier Chou En-lai on March 5. It was the first time, analysts said, that the date of Chou's birth had been publicly hailed.

Although Chou was deeply revered by the Chinese, far more so than Mao ever was—during his lifetime, only Mao had a personality cult. But today, the party paper, Jiejin Jih Pao, devoted a large part of its front page to a story about the "exemplary behavior" of Chou.

It appeared possible that the publicity for Chou was designed to remind the Chinese that, before he died, he had tried to install Teng Hsiao-ping, the twice-purged party vice-chairman, as his successor as premier. The National People's Congress will name a premier and it is still unclear whether the post will go to party chairman Hua Guofeng, who currently holds both the top party post and the premier's job, or to Mr. Teng. Whatever the case, there were growing indications that Mr. Teng, 73, had offily outmaneuvered his opponents, those younger leaders who rose to prominence as a result of the Cultural Revolution and who have been under attack in the press as opportunists.

In his report on the constitu-

China Plans Graduate Work In Areas Forbidden Since '65

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 1 (NYT).

In a further move to improve China's education system after a decade of disruption, Peking announced yesterday that the country's graduate institutes in history, law, religion, philosophy, literature and economics will reopen next year for the first time since the Cultural Revolution.

According to the Chinese press agency, the newly reopened graduate schools will offer courses in a broad variety of subjects like Chinese history, the study of Christianity and Buddhism, criminal law, contemporary foreign philosophy and the economy of the industrialized world. Most of these subjects have not been taught since the Cultural Revolution began in 1965. They were considered either irrelevant to the needs of a Communist society or un-Marxist.

Students seeking admission to the new graduate schools will take examinations in May and June, the press agency said. China revived the use of university entrance exams last year after they had been abolished by Mao Tse-tung as part of his radical education reforms.

The graduate institutes are under the direction of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which is itself a product of Chi-

Security Council Chief

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 1 (Reuters).—The British ambassador to the UN, Ivor Richard, took over today as president of the Security Council, in succeeding Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union.

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Disabilities, Divorce Mark Them

Vietnam Still Haunts Ex-POWs

By Bernard Weinraub

SAN DIEGO, March 1 (NYT).—Five years after their return, Americans who were prisoners of war in Vietnam have an unusually high divorce rate, suffer from continuing physical problems but appear to have readjusted to military life with surprising speed.

A research group set up by the Army and Marine Corps to study the 568 prisoners of war and their families also has found that solitary confinement was the "most psychologically devastating treatment" the prisoners endured and that many POWs had "stressful" reunions with their families.

"Many of the families had to renegotiate their marriages," said Dr. Edna Hunter, a clinical research psychologist and an assistant director at the Center for Prisoner of War Studies here.

There have been more than twice as many divorces among the prisoners studied than among other servicemen. Two men committed suicide soon after they returned home, and there were some cases of depression. Even two or three years after their release, the center's studies suggested, the prolonged absence of the men had had "a profound and generally negative effect" on their children.

Mental Habits

Wives often found that the behavior of their husbands had been changed by the five or six-year prison experience. The men tended to be rigid and compulsively organized as a result of the mental habits formed in years of isolation. Moreover, because the prisoners were punished severely for communicating with one another and were forced to keep a tight lid on their emotions, the men who returned were often unable to express anger or even show personal feelings, especially in the first year of freedom.

"You can't go through this kind of experience without some residual effect," Dr. Hunter said. "But the surprising thing is how invulnerable many of these families were, how the men and their families coped so well."

The center, in a World War II barracks near the tip of San Diego's Point Loma Peninsula, was set up five years ago under the Naval Health Research Center. The detailed study projects were designed to develop information for military survival training and to determine the needs of repatriated prisoners of war and their families.

Previous government studies after World War II and Korea dealt largely with the medical problems of returned prisoners. The Air Force set up its own program, which is largely a medical follow-up on the 325 captured airmen.

Longer Imprisonment

The average duration of imprisonment, four years in South Vietnam—where most of the Army and Marine Corps prisoners were held—and six years in North Vietnam, was much longer in the Vietnam war than in earlier wars. Moreover, solitary confinement was used far more extensively by the North Vietnamese than by previous enemies. Prisoners were kept in solitary confinement for periods ranging from a few weeks to four years, and 20 per cent of them spent one to two years in solitary confinement.

Physically, the men who had spent extensive time in solitary confinement appeared older than their chronological age. Psychologically, the experience left severe scars because many of them were the toughest to begin with, had the highest expectations of themselves and subsequently were "very guilty and ambivalent" about their behavior under duress.

Much Guilt

"Some of the men, under torture, went beyond the military code of conduct," a doctor said. "They fully expected to be court-martialed when they came home and were shocked to find that

they were heroes. There was a great deal of guilt."

But the center also found that "perhaps the most continuously morale-boosting and most important aspect of captivity for survival was communications." The prisoners communicated in codes based on tapping fingers, coughing, clearing throats or, if one prisoner walked by another's cell, dragging his sandals.

Dr. Hunter, along with Capt. R.C. Spaulding, the head of the center's medical specialties branch, and Lt. Comdr. C.W. Hutchins, head of the environmental stress branch, emphasized that the full physical and mental impact of the imprisonment will probably become evident over the next 5 to 10 years.

Several officers interviewed in San Diego, where numerous former POWs are stationed, agreed that adjustment had been difficult. One of them, Comdr. Philip Butler, a 40-year-old Navy pilot from Tulsa, Okla., who spent eight years in North Vietnam, said that he still had nightmares

and still recoiled if anyone rattled a set of keys.

"You heard that day and night around prison camp," he said. "It's a bad sound. You don't know whose door will be opened and what will happen."

Comdr. Butler, who now works at the Navy's human management resources branch, recalled that he left the United States two days after his daughter was born and returned home when she was 8. "I came home and there was an immediate divorce," he said. "We were totally different people. It was, in the beginning, a little hard."

"Learning to drive a car again, learning to use a telephone, keeping a checkbook," he said. "It was hard. You were so used to sitting and doing nothing, and suddenly you were back in the world and it was going very fast."

"It took awhile to adjust but most of us have adjusted remarkably well. It was difficult at first but, let's face it, it was heaven, absolute heaven, and we knew it."

Jaworski Reports Progress As Result of Park Testimony

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Tongum Park gave his first congressional testimony in the Korean influence scandals yesterday in a secret five-hour session that chief investigator Leon Jaworski termed satisfying.

Mr. Jaworski, special counsel for the House of Representatives Ethics Committee's inquiry into charges of South Korean payoffs, told reporters that the closed hearing "went off according to plan."

"We made the type of progress we were anticipating," Mr. Jaworski said. But the former Watergate prosecutor refused to discuss the content of Mr. Park's testimony.

Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., a committee member, said Mr. Park seemed evasive on occasion. "But he was promptly challenged with his prior statements or with documents that indicated he should seem to know more," Rep. Caputo said.

Mr. Park, a former Korean rice broker and key figure in the investigation, is receiving immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony to congressional committees and to the Justice Department prosecutor.

Mr. Park was questioned in Seoul in January by the Justice Department.

Rep. Caputo, who attended the first two days of Mr. Park's testimony in South Korea, said Mr. Park's account here was substantially the same.

Mr. Park is expected to appear before the House committee for 10 days and before the Senate Ethics Committee for two or three days.

Mr. Jaworski, who conducted

South California Is Struck Again By Heavy Rains

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (WP).—A huge storm system rolled northeastward out of the Pacific into southern California yesterday, dumping heavy rain on eight counties and causing more flooding and landslides in the Los Angeles area.

The National Weather Service said that more than 2.5 inches of rain could fall in the coastal areas and as much as 4 to 6 inches in the foothills and mountains by this afternoon, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Flash-flood watches were issued for Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

Carter Calls on Congress To Boost Aid to Education

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—President Carter asked Congress yesterday for a major expansion of federal aid to education and a restructuring of the program to provide more emphasis on the "basic skills" of reading, writing and arithmetic.

In proposing an increase in federal spending for elementary and secondary education from \$6 billion to \$8.5 billion, the President asked that \$400 million, or almost half the increase, be earmarked for school districts with heavy concentrations of children from poor families.

Mr. Carter's other main proposals would

• Create a new incentive program under which the federal government would provide an additional \$1 in aid for every \$2 a state spent in a compensatory education program of its own. Twelve states already have programs that would qualify under the proposal, according to administration officials.

• Provide special federal assistance for demonstration projects in basic skills training and competency testing.

• Tighten existing regulations to assure that poor children in nonpublic schools receive the federal aid to which they are entitled.

• Increase assistance for bilingual education and to school dis-

tricts that are developing or implementing desegregation plans.

The President, flanked by Vice-President Mondale and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr., unveiled the proposals at the White House, emphasizing their concentration on basic skills.

"Today's proposals will focus our nation's resources on helping our children master the basic skills—reading, writing and arithmetic—which remain critical to their ability to function in a complex society," he said. "We must do a better job of teaching these basic skills to all our children."

Mr. Califano called the administration budget proposals "extraordinary" and "unprecedented."

Mr. Carter asked for the largest spending increase in the program since 1965. Federal aid accounts for less than 10 per cent of the more than \$80 billion a year spent for elementary and secondary education.

Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., whose subcommittee on elementary, secondary and vocational education resumed hearings yesterday on the Education Act extension, predicted passage by the House of the administration proposals by May 1.

The National Education Association endorsed the legisla-

tion questioning Tuesday, was armed with a long transcript of Mr. Park's sworn testimony in Seoul.

Knowledgeable sources said Mr. Park told U.S. prosecutors in Seoul that he had disbursed more than \$800,000 to at least 25 or 30 members of Congress, many of them now retired. The bulk of that money went to five former congressmen, Mr. Park has asserted.

Mr. Park has publicly denied charges in his 36-count indictment that he was a secret agent of the South Korean government, but much of Mr. Jaworski's questioning is expected to deal with that charge.

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118 Leave Cuba Under U.S. Pact

HAVANA, March 1 (Reuters).—A total 118 U.S. citizens and their close Cuban relatives left here for Florida today, the second group to leave under a U.S.-Cuban agreement reached August 1976. The group was previously barred from leaving.

The 118 belonged to 21 separate families and included 25 U.S. citizens.



HOSTAGE FLEES—As two policemen watch, hostage David Kerr races past to safety after being released by a gunman who held him and two other real estate agents prisoner in Fullerton, Calif. The others were freed after gunman gave up.

Claims Interference in Probe

Senator Critical of Carter-Lance Friendship

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—President Carter "appears to be obstructing justice" because he has continued a public friendship with Bert Lance, his former budget director, during a federal investigation of Mr. Lance's finances, a Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee charged yesterday.

Sen. Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming said that a special prosecutor should be appointed in the case because Mr. Carter's public praise of Mr. Lance "has a chilling effect" on both prosecutors and witnesses taking part in the investigation of Mr. Lance's personal finances.

The former director of the Office of Management and Budget resigned last year after allegations that he used his positions at two Georgia banks to increase his own wealth.

The Justice Department, through a federal grand jury in Atlanta, is coordinating an in-

quiry into Mr. Lance's banking and personal financial practices. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department also are taking part in the investigation.

The grand jury, so far, has been used only to subpoena documents, a Justice Department source said yesterday. It is not believed to be hearing testimony as the basis for possible criminal charges.

Sen. Wallop made his comments yesterday in questioning Benjamin Civiletti on his nomination to be deputy attorney general. Republican members have used the hearings to raise questions about a number of Justice Department investigations.

Mr. Civiletti denied Sen. Wallop's contention about the need for a special prosecutor. Raising his voice for the first time in the week-old hearings, he said there was no evidence that Mr. Carter was interfering in the investigation or that the depart-

ment wasn't pursuing it vigorously.

He said that Sen. Wallop seemed to be suggesting that Mr. Carter condemn Mr. Lance publicly or "cast off his old friend as a leper." Sen. Wallop said that his point was that someone at the Justice Department should advise President Carter to "cool it" in this public dealings with Mr. Lance until the investigation is completed.

He cited Mr. Carter's appearance with Mr. Lance at a fund-raising dinner in Atlanta in January and Mr. Lance's continued use of a diplomatic passport as signs that could indicate that Mr. Carter was interfering in the investigation.

Mr. Civiletti countered that the investigators "don't give a darn" whether or not Mr. Lance has a special passport. He said President Carter's future relationship with Mr. Lance was a personal rather than a legal question.

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OFBA

Taiwan Issue Bulks Larger

In the six years since Richard Nixon journeyed to Peking and acknowledged that Taiwan was a part of China, relations between continental China and the United States have improved—up to a point. And that point was the fact that for China a complete American abandonment of Taiwan is considered essential to any full diplomatic relationship, while the United States does not feel it can leave Taiwan wholly isolated unless any efforts to re-establish ties with the mainland promise to be peaceful.

So the two powers (although China calls itself a developing nation, rather than a power) have marked time, done some trading in goods and visitors and constituted a warning to the Soviet Union that adventures in Asia could be costly and perilous. Now the Chinese National People's Congress has met as a massive audience for its leadership's rhetoric and has been told that there will be changes in the spirit that prevailed under Mao (although these changes are supposed to be what Mao himself would order) and movement toward a more highly technological and intellectual society. But the Communist party chairman, Hua Guofeng, has also called on his army to "make all the preparations necessary for the liberation of Taiwan."

This has brought the island back into American consciousness with a thump. For liberation by an army is hardly the peaceful approach called for after the Nixon visit. And this stirs up memories of the emotions that moved the United States during the Chinese civil war, the Korean war and the Communist bombardments of the Nation-

alist-held islands off the Chinese coast.

The United States has obvious reasons for wanting fuller relations with Peking—Moscow's increasingly annoyed attitude toward Washington's stands on human rights and on Soviet-Cuban intervention in Africa is only one of them. But China also could profit by such relations. It is increasingly entangled in the rivalries of the Communist states of Indochina; it still has reason to fear its huge Soviet neighbor to the north; it needs what the United States could supply for technological advancement.

In seizing Taiwan—which could be taken only by a major military operation—a more desirable goal for Peking than simply waiting things out a while longer, as it is doing with Hong Kong and Macao? Is it desirable to force the United States to choose between surrendering its lengthy and profitable—in trade and strategic considerations—association with Taiwan?

That would involve leaving another ally to be swallowed up militarily and multiply the concerns which other allies in the region—including South Korea and Japan—have experienced since the end of the non-Communist regimes in Indochina.

The choices are by no means easy for any state involved in the problem. But it would be better to try to find answers to the dilemma by talks between Washington and Peking than if the latter were to launch an attack on Taiwan, or the former were to seek to avoid responsibility by throwing its hands. Both could gain more by compromise than either could win by force or surrender.

Tennis, Everyone?

Anti-apartheid protesters notwithstanding, the United States will play South Africa in Davis Cup tennis in Nashville two weeks hence. That's been settled on the reasonable basis that if you play by the rules—and the Davis Cup parent group hasn't determined that South Africa has not—then you play tennis. The large demonstrations planned for Nashville don't thereby lose their point. They can be useful in showing that popular feelings against apartheid run high.

But there's a deeper reason why the matches should go on. It touches the larger continuing effort to read South Africa entirely out of the Davis Cup, as it has already been read out of almost all other important international sports competitions, including the Olympics. The reason is simply that in South Africa, sports is one of the principal arenas in which "enlightened" whites are trying to soften the workings of apartheid, or racial separatism, and let human beings interact in a normal and civilized way. Foreign critics who slap South Africa down when it stands pat, and when it tries to improve, cannot expect much of a hearing in Johannesburg. It's not just a question of being fair but of being effective.

There is a respectable point of view holding that in a society so fundamentally unjust, trivial changes made largely for foreign consumption aren't worth encouraging. By this reasoning, the tentative success South Africa has had in making both clubs and games at home multiracial, and the substantial success it has had in fielding multi-

racial teams for international competition, are meaningless; and the presence on the current South African Davis Cup team of a nonwhite player, a first, is tokenism, and in the world's eyes, a gesture meant to buy apartheid the comfort of international legitimacy.

We hold, more hopefully, a different view. We think that foreigners demanding to influence the internal development of South Africa can't afford to sell short the few areas of public life where some progress toward a more humane policy is visible. In sports, nonwhites are getting opportunities to be treated on their merits—something not to be underestimated in that racist place. In putting policy into effect, if not in shaping policy, nonwhites are being regularly consulted—again, something all too rare in what is for nonwhites a police state.

South African sports policy is a product of modest enlightenment made dubious by the demands of political discretion: The right wing wants the sports minister's head. The policy is ahead of national custom; it is pulling custom along. While no realistic observer expects sports to be the engine pulling the whole society, no sympathetic observer should want to derailed the sports train. International pressure should be kept on. It's useful to the reformers, though they won't say so. All the same, to help them more, South Africa should be allowed to play.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Egypt's Costly Blunder

There can be only one possible explanation for why Egypt staged that blundering, theatrical commando raid in Cyprus.

Already ready with world acclaim for its Mideast peace initiatives, Egypt wanted to show the world it was just as expert as Israel in asserting power against terrorists.

From the beginning it was a mistake.

For starters, the Egyptians are not anywhere near as practiced as Israelis in the military art of anti-terrorist commando tactics.

For another, the Egyptian commando raid was uncalled for. The two Arab terrorists who had commandeered a Cypriot airliner, and held 11 hostages, had agreed to surrender to Cypriot officials hours before the Egyptians launched their incredibly inept and foolish shoot-out.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat no doubt will roll some heads for this blunder. Underlings have created an ugly diplomatic situation with Cyprus, and in so doing have given Egypt's critics ammunition with which to attack its trigger-happy passions.

Egypt might have had good reason to stage the commando raid if Cyprus was another Uganda, where Israeli commandos successfully rescued hostages being held by terrorists.

But Cyprus is not governed by men of Idi Amin's stripe.

The Egyptians simply let their hearts rule

their minds. Their stupidity will cost them dearly in world opinion.

—From the Arizona Republic.

Help, Dollar Is Dying!

Help, the dollar is dying! Is there anyone out there who knows what to do? Apparently, there's no one in Washington who does.

The U.S. dollar, once mighty currency of the world that had no peers, dived to new lows earlier last week on international money markets in Europe. Some European exporters even refused to accept dollars in payment for goods because the future value was too unstable. That kind of rejection used to be reserved for the currency of banana republics.

Now, there's only one thing good about the dollar's decline. It means that U.S. exports will be cheaper for foreigners to buy, while imports will cost Americans more. In classic theory, that will help America's huge trade deficit, \$36.7 billion in the red last year, perhaps even boost industrial output to meet the export growth.

But that's in theory. There's a major new element—an overriding element—in the ball game this time. The international decline in the dollar value this time means only more inflation for Americans, a further weakening of our economy, and little or no alleviation for our trade deficit because of that overriding element—the failure of the U.S. government to adopt a strong national energy program.

—From the Atlanta Constitution.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

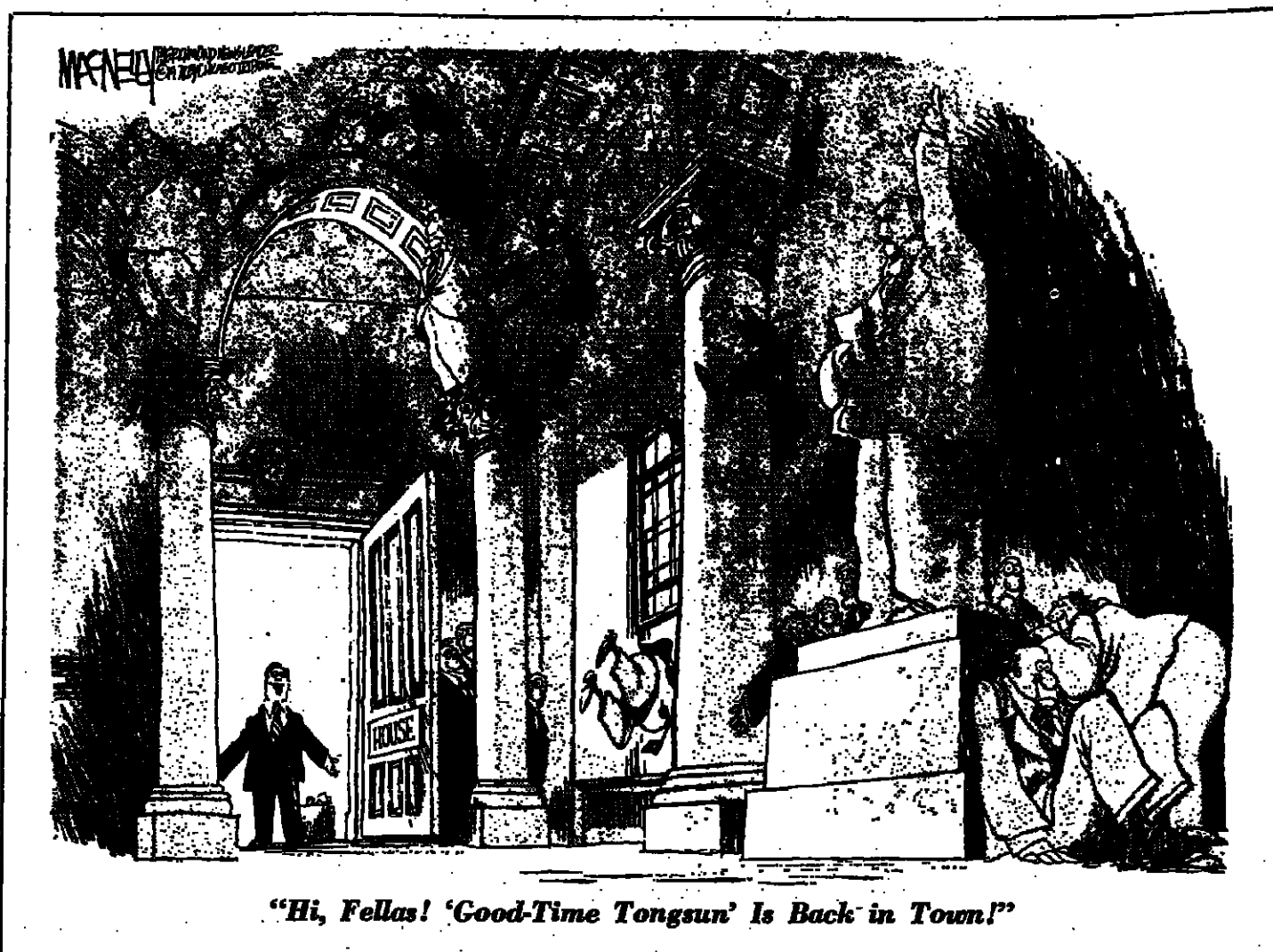
March 2, 1903

NEW YORK—An explosion of firebomb in a mine near Latrobe, Pa., yesterday killed seven miners, and for a time the lives of 800 men were endangered. They made their escape, however. The remarkable feature of the explosion is that nothing was heard of it on the surface of the ground, and the miners were unaware that a disaster had taken place until they saw the rush of the escaping miners.

Fifty Years Ago

March 2, 1928

LONDON—The first all-metal commercial aircraft to be built in England made a test flight yesterday at Rochester. The flight was a success. It was the Short-Calcutta flying boat designed for carrying passengers between the mainland and the Channel Islands. The airplane has three Jupiter engines developing 1,500 horsepower and, with a load of 15 passengers and a radio, takes off as lightly as a bird.



"Hi, Fellas! 'Good-Time Tongsun' Is Back in Town!"

The Status of 20 Million Immigrant Workers

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Adding together all the migrant workers in Europe, the United States and Canada—the West Indians, Mexicans, Algerians, Turks of all one comes out with a figure of well over 20 million. That is at least half as many as emigrated from Europe to North America in the great migrations of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Yet this new migration has occurred in only 30 years. No wonder it has become a political issue of great sensitivity.

No wonder, now that the West is bogged down in recession, increasing numbers of voices should be raised questioning the migrants' value, demanding that they go home and leave what jobs there are for home-grown workers. It is to use the language of Prof. Walter Dill Scott of the Free University, Berlin, the age of "the buffer function"—when a layer of immigrant workers is used to buffer the native population against the winds of economic change.

In Switzerland the throwing-out is official. No Swiss national can be laid off unless the foreign worker has already been dismissed. However, unemployment pay is available.

In West Germany, priority in job placement is given to nationals. The children of immigrant workers now entering the job market for the first time, who may well have spent most of their lives in West Germany, find it difficult to get work permits. The Germans, however, have been generous with unemployment benefits.

Racist Reaction

In Britain, because most immigrants have citizenship rights, public policy is committed to equal treatment. On the other hand, private resentment in the shape of the National Front, a racist political grouping, is on the increase.

In the United States, in a situation that is more fluid because many immigrant presence is clandestine, the unemployed among them are, through force of circumstance, shifted back to home base. Illegal workers by and large have no job security nor officially any recourse to unemployment pay.

The American system may be the cruelest, even the cruelest, but it is the system many European countries appear to wish they had, too. After years of economic growth with low-cost service in the engine room provided by non-demanding hard-working immigrants, governments now wish they would go home.

It is in France that the issue has come to a head in its starkest form. The North African and Portuguese immigrants call it the policy of the lemon: First you squeeze the fruit and then you throw it away. The government has set itself a target of reducing the labor force by a quarter of a million. On the surface it looks benign enough—a go-home present of \$2,000, plus a free flight. In practice, because it comes after a period of long and rising racial tensions, in part because of the government's propensity to expel politically active immigrants without so much as a hearing, it has been interpreted as another way of undermining the security of the immigrant population. Such a policy works all too obviously

to convince the native French that the government believes, as they do, that it is the immigrants who are taking away their jobs. Yet as every businessman knows, immigrants have been brought in to do jobs no Frenchman would touch with a long broomstick.

Severe Effects

The French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Research has attempted to measure the impact of this planned reduction of a quarter of a million immigrants. It comes up with the not-surprising conclusion that the consequences would be severe. Average salaries would have to rise, it says, because (1) there would be fewer wage earners, and (2) employers in the sectors de-

pendent on foreign workers would have to offer more attractive salaries to prevent a further drain on their foreign manpower since workers prepared to accept menial jobs would be in short supply. However, since salary rises mean price rises, production costs in industry would climb. Of course, French competitiveness would suffer. The damper on exports would roughly halve the trade balance. The economy would grow more slowly.

This statistical exercise merely illustrates the general value of immigrant workers—wherever country they are in. They have increased productivity by removing labor bottlenecks and they have encouraged capital investment by being more prepared to

work night shifts. They have kept wage levels from rising too fast and at the same time have enabled European and North American workers to move into higher skilled jobs. They have been less demanding on the social services because of their age structure, and have been prepared because of their mobility to move in and out of short-lived jobs.

The immigrants' contribution should be reckoned with and approximately rewarded. In a time of recession the least that can be done is to guarantee them the same rights that the native workers expect: unemployment pay, freedom to compete in the labor market and job retraining. Anything less smacks of exploitation.

Kremlin's Grand Design in Africa

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The risk that the war of words now developing between Washington and Moscow about the future control of Africa may take some more active form is growing day by day. There is a second level, below the measured tones of official statements, which the two use to send danger signals to each other, through less official channels.

Soviet diplomats here in Washington believe, rightly, that a column by James Reston in The New York Times (NYT, Feb. 27), about President Carter's policies toward the Communist nations, is intended to convey to Moscow a personal warning from Carter that the United States will "confront the Soviets wherever they use force to establish power centers," as they are now doing in Ethiopia.

In Moscow, the semi-official channel takes the form of "private" talks between Soviet political analysts who profess to explain the Kremlin's innermost motives to Western journalists. They argue that Moscow is not seeking to establish any "power centers" in Africa that need cause concern in Washington, and that it is not following some grand strategy designed to establish Soviet influence over Africa.

In deciding on the Soviet-Cuban military aid drive in Ethiopia, one such analyst said to a Western journalist, "principles outweighed strategic considerations here." When Ethiopia was invaded by Somalia, "we had no choice but to answer the call for help."

As for the Cuban military presence, "surely Washington finds Cuban troops less offensive than Russian soldiers in Africa would be," said the Soviet "analyst" soothingly.

'Ideological'

The U.S. correspondent to whom the Soviet analyst confided his views went on to argue in his own commentary, also in The New York Times, that "ideological" aspiration more than grand strategy seems to be the motivating force for the Kremlin's actions. Writing from Moscow, Craig E. Whitney derided the view "that the Russians are after global strategic advantage in Africa." This theory, he maintained, was "belied by the fact" that Moscow lost more than it gained when its strategic bases were closed in Somalia and the government there ousted the bases' managers.

There is much room for argument here. This is certainly what the Russians would like us to believe, but there is also much evidence for the view, which I certainly hold myself, that the Kremlin does have a grand strategy for Africa. It did have to give up its bases in Somalia, but it certainly tried and hoped to be able to hang on to both Somalia and Ethiopia—and then to move on to establish Moscow's influence in Rhodesia by exploiting the conflict there, and then to use that as a stepping stone to South Africa itself, if and when

the final struggle between black and white erupts there. That is part of the Soviet strategic design which this column has tried to trace for some time, not through idle speculation but by examining the pattern of Soviet actions, and by pointing to analytical evidence available in open Soviet sources—which can sometimes be more reliable than the private "confidences" of official Soviet spokesmen.

But another persistent theme of this column has been the existence of differences in Moscow in what the best strategy is, and it is now beginning to be recognized here in Washington, that the comparative weakness of Brezhnev's position—due in part to his poor health—has indeed made it easier for the Soviet hard-liners to follow a more hawkish course on a number of policy fronts, including Africa. One issue in the Moscow debate is between those who want to stimulate the "liberation struggles" of African peoples, and those who believe that the Kremlin can afford to wait until they gain full independence and then gravitate naturally to the Soviet bloc.

'Signs' Noted

The activist faction argues that, if things are left to take their own course, the developing countries might well gravitate toward the capitalist rather than the "socialist" world. The top Kremlin party official concerned with Soviet policy toward the developing world, Karen Brutents, hinted in a Pravda article some weeks ago that the activist faction was winning. He ascribed to the Carter administration a new strategy of winning: the adherence of the

developing countries to the capitalist world, and he did it in terms which suggested that Washington might well succeed in the absence of forceful Soviet counteraction.

On the question whether the Kremlin should take a passive attitude or stimulate conflict in the developing world, he conceded that developing countries which took a "socialist orientation" in the past did not necessarily end up with "identical results." There had been "signs" and even regressions—as presumably in Somalia lately, and in such countries as Ghana, Indonesia and India in the past, in all of which the Soviet Union had invested a great deal of effort on the assumption that, by cultivating the ruling class, it could bring them into the Soviet orbit.

Now Brutents gives some support to the opposite view. He finds that events have confirmed "on the whole"—which means that the argument is not yet fully settled in Moscow—"that the tendency towards a socialist orientation begins during the liberation struggle." From this it would follow that Moscow should stimulate and encourage such struggles, leapfrogging from Somalia to Ethiopia, and from Rhodesia to South Africa—not forgetting Angola—in pursuit of the larger objectives sought by the more hawkish section of the leadership.

The time to show the Moscow hawks that this was a risky game was when they started playing it, but President Carter's early warnings were not taken very seriously in the Kremlin. He will now have to act more firmly if he wants Moscow to take note of what he says.

Letters

News?

"U.S. Treasury Finds Rich Get Richer" (NYT, Feb. 14)

"Dog Bites Man"

R.K. BULL

Paris

Mideast Balance

There is something I fail to understand—with no other minority group in the United States are the government's hands so tied that it has difficulty formulating foreign policy as is the case with the Jewish people and their strong, well-organized lobby.

The sale of arms to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia brings cries of outrage from the Israeli Prime Minister and the usual political pressure from Jewish organizations in the United States will surely follow. Our President feels forced to proclaim that these planes going to the Arab countries are of inferior quality.

criticizing anything connected to Israel is automatically so branded. Nothing could be further from the truth in this case. It is just that I do not understand.

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'Tolerable' Discord at Belgrade

By James Reston

BELGRADE.—The first serious effort to get the United States and the Soviet Union to compromise their differences over human rights is ending here at the Belgrade-Helsinki conference in disagreement.

President Tito has intervened at the last minute with a personal message to President Brezhnev in Moscow to try to get both sides together on some kind of vague communiqué, but even that has not worked. Washington and Moscow therefore have agreed to disagree, but at least they have decided to meet again, at Madrid in 1980, to continue the debate, and that is probably about as much as could be expected.

Trying to sum it up here the other night, Ambassador Arthur Goldberg for the United States reminded his colleagues at the conference of Edmund Burke's conclusion that most political decisions were a choice "between the disagreeable and the intolerable."

That, he said, was about where this conference was ending. It was a "disagreeable" conclusion but not "intolerable," because it had clarified the dispute between Moscow and the Western democracies on human rights and they had decided to talk about it later.

Not Happy

The U.S. delegation and the other Western delegations here are not happy about the result. It is two years and four months since the Helsinki accord, and Helsinki that if the Western nations would accept their wartime conquests and boundaries in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union would agree to an international review of internal policies of human rights.

Ambassador Voronov of the Soviet Union, who came here as his country's No. 2 man in Washington and is now going on to be Moscow's ambassador in New Delhi, was almost emboldened when he arrived in Belgrade last September. He then turned defense under attack on the human rights question, and has lately been very tough and even hostile to Goldberg's argument that Moscow agreed to the Helsinki human-rights agreement and had to abide by it.

What is interesting about this is that the more Voronov and the Communist Eastern European delegations have argued against the human-rights principles of the Helsinki agreement, the more the Western nations have agreed to stand together. The French have dissented from the West occasionally, but in the end the West was as unified as Voronov and his Eastern Communist allies.

In short, the U.S. delegation has got the two things it wants in this Belgrade conference. First, a review of the implementation or promises of the Helsinki agreement, signed by the Soviet Union. And second an agreement to review the record of human rights again in 1980.

It is interesting that Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia does not agree with the U.S. theory America's success at the conference here. I have just spent two hours with him at his winter house on the Adriatic coast, and he regards the increasing tensions between Washington and Moscow as a potential disaster for the policy of détente.

Major Test

Marshal Tito agrees that President Carter's emphasis on human rights was useful, but he insists that it will be dangerous if that the major test of relations between the nuclear nations. I will have something to say to President Carter about this when he comes to Washington in the next few days. He also has strong views about what's going on in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, and believes the relations between Carter and Brezhnev on these questions are being confused by their differences over human rights here in Belgrade.

For Tito, his trip to Washington is going to be sort of summation of his long experience as a mediator between East and West, and between nonaligned nations and the major powers.

He clearly doesn't like the breakdown in the Belgrade conference, or what he calls the "grave" blunders of Sadat in the Middle East, or the growing tensions in the Horn of Africa, and he is clearly determined to confront all these problems with President Carter when he comes to Washington next week.

After Britain Blocks Low-Cost Service

Braniff Cites 'Outrage' in U.S. on Fare Rebuff

LONDON, March 1 (AP).—The head of Braniff International Airways said today that "there is outrage" in the United States over British reluctance to allow cheap fares on transatlantic air routes.

Braniff Chairman Harding Lawrence was speaking at London's Gatwick Airport after what was to have been the airline's inaugural flight from London to Dallas-Fort Worth was halted by the British-U.S. squabble over the cheap fares.

"There is outrage in the United States," Mr. Lawrence said. "Our Congress has expressed great displeasure to the British Embassy. They supported Concorde and now we are being discriminated against."

A Braniff Boeing 747 was scheduled to begin the daily ser-

vice today between Gatwick, just south of London, and Dallas-Fort Worth. But the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board and the British Department of Trade have been unable to agree on the price of the tickets.

Other Airlines

"We have been forced to cancel today's flight to Dallas, which should have been at 11:45," Mr. Lawrence said. "Our passengers have been transferred to other airlines. Another 358 should be leaving Dallas for London tonight, but that flight has also been canceled."

Mr. Lawrence said, "There is very little that Braniff can do. The dispute is solely between the British and American governments."

Britain has refused to approve

the low fares agreed to between Braniff and the CAB, and the CAB has refused to allow Braniff to charge the higher fares that Britain wants.

"We're caught in the middle while the two governments are eyeball to eyeball in confrontation," a Braniff spokesman said at Gatwick. "It is all very disappointing, but we are still hopeful that they will be able to resolve their differences."

Braniff booking clerks were telling persons today: "We are not operating today or tomorrow. But we plan to start on Friday, subject to agreement between the two governments."

Considerable Loss

"We have 50,000 other passengers booked on this route," Mr. Lawrence said. "In terms of revenue the loss will be considerable."

Meanwhile, British Airways and British Caledonian Airways, the two British airlines that serve the United States, were concerned by reports from Washington that the Carter administration is considering banning a British service to a U.S. city in retaliation for the action concerning Braniff.

"As far as we are concerned, under the new Bermuda air agreement it would be illegal if the Americans stopped our service," a spokesman for British Caledonian said.

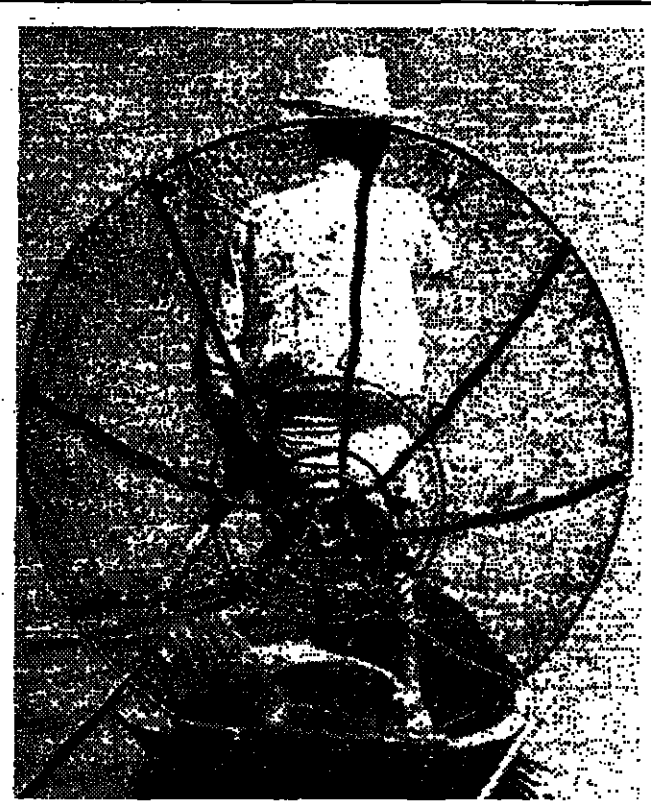
British Caledonian has direct Boeing 747 flights between Gatwick and Houston, and is said to be the most probable target if action is taken.

Dutch Votes Bar N-Bomb Stand

THE HAGUE, March 1 (UPI).—The lower house of parliament defeated two anti-nuclear bomb motions early today.

A motion, which the opposition Labor party introduced and which called on the government to declare itself publicly against the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, was rejected by 78 votes to 64. A Christian Democratic motion saying that adding the neutron bomb to the arsenal of the Atlantic alliance should be prevented but that a possible waiver of the bomb should be used as an argument in disarmament talks with the East bloc was rejected by show of hands.

The question of deployment of neutron bombs in Europe is still under debate in NATO. The United States has said that it needs the consent of its European allies to deploy them.



NET GAIN—A Burmese fisherman paddles toward a new site for his circular fish trap in Inle Lake, Burma.

U.S. Actress Zara Cully, 86, Dies

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP).—Zara Cully Brown, 86, whose last role was Mother Jefferson in the popular CBS show "The Jeffersons," died yesterday.

The stage name of the actress, a native of Worcester, Mass., was Zara Cully. She appeared in such movies as "The Learning Tree," "The Liberation of L.B. Jones," "The Great White Hope," "Othello Woman" and "Brother John."

Adolfo Mario Savino
ROME, March 1 (UPI).—Funeral services were held today for

Amnesty Unit Denies Charge of CIA Ties

LONDON, March 1 (Reuters).—Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, today denied Soviet allegations that it had links with Western secret intelligence services.

Yuri Kornilov, commentator of the news agency Tass, said yesterday that the British section of Amnesty had close links with Western agencies and received regular payments from the CIA. The allegation was in response to an article about Soviet dissidents, that David Simpson, director of Amnesty in Britain, wrote for the newspaper the Guardian.

Adolfo Mario Savino, 58, a former Argentine defense minister and former ambassador to Italy, Mr. Savino died here yesterday of cancer. He had lived here since 1975.

Mutlu Menderes
ANKARA, March 1 (UPI).—Mutlu Menderes, 41, a noted political figure and son of the late Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, died today at a hospital here from injuries suffered in a traffic accident. Mr. Menderes was a leading deputy in the opposition Justice party.

Janusz Meissner
WARSAW, March 1 (Reuters).—Janusz Meissner, 78, Polish author, wartime correspondent and former officer in the Royal Air Force, died in Krakow yesterday, newspapers reported today.

Laura Garelli
MODENA, Italy, March 1 (AP).—Laura Garelli, wife of Enzo Ferrari, the auto maker, died Monday at a hospital after a long illness, relatives said yesterday.

Finnish Leader Sworn In
HELSINKI, March 1 (Reuters).—Urho Kekkonen, 77, the President of Finland since 1956, was formally sworn in today for a new six-year term.

Rickover Admits Study Is Needed

House Unit Probes Radiation in Shipyards

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—Adm. Hyman Rickover agreed yesterday on the need for an analysis of radiation exposure by workers at the Navy's six shipyards.

But he criticized a nongovernment study claiming that workers at the Navy's Portsmouth, N.H., yards suffered more than four times the incidence of leukemia than the expected rate.

The study was conducted by Dr. Thomas Najarian, a blood specialist with the Boston Veterans Administration hospital, who preceded Adm. Rickover as a witness before the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.

Dr. Najarian said that his study confirmed 10 leukemia cases and that there were "an additional 13 leukemia deaths we have not identified." The expected number of deaths for the general population would have been five, he said.

The Boston Globe, which aided Dr. Najarian in his study, concluded in a story published last month that the overall cancer death rate among Portsmouth's nuclear workers was more than twice the national average and substantially higher than that of the yards' non-nuclear employees.

Mortality Studies

In a surprise development, James Liverman, acting assistant secretary of energy, told the committee that his department was planning to undertake mortality studies for all of its nuclear facilities around the country. At a hearing before the same subcommittee last month, Mr. Liverman had indicated that no such studies were needed.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., who had earlier pushed the Department of Defense to expand its inquiries into the long-term effects of low-level radiation on servicemen who participated in nuclear weapons tests, in the 1950s, said that he was pleased by Mr. Liverman's new approach to the problem.

Adm. Rickover seemed of two minds when answering the subcommittee members' questions. On the one hand, he said, "The field of radiation effects has been one where insufficient effort has been expended," and "an analysis on a nationwide scale is long overdue."

On the other hand, he criticized the Najarian-Boston Globe study, saying at one point, "I'd put 'discovery' in quotation marks" when asked about the finding.

"I don't know if there is a problem at Portsmouth," the architect of the nuclear navy said. "From the best scientific evidence, we don't see a problem."

fusing to turn over to the Navy the names of the dead shipyard employees that provided the basis for the newspaper's findings.

During his testimony, Dr. Najarian described the difficulties he encountered with the Navy and his own employer during his personal effort to develop facts on the Portsmouth situation.

He said that he began with one of his own patients with leukemia at the VA hospital who had been a shipyard worker. From him, Dr. Najarian learned of others and decided that he would see if there was a pattern.

When he sought information on former shipyard employees, Navy officials at Portsmouth turned him down.

Late in October, on his own, he mailed questionnaires to the families of 40 former shipyard workers whose names he had obtained.

Four days later, his immediate supervisor in Boston was contacted by the VA in Washington and asked about Dr. Najarian's study. Dr. Najarian was told to

make it clear to all those he contacted that the VA not supporting his work.

In mid-November, based on the first answers to his questionnaire, Dr. Najarian decided that he needed additional help. When it was clear that the VA could not help him, he said he turned to the Boston Globe.

At one point, he said, the Navy claimed to have studied 56,000 individuals exposed to nuclear radiation "found that radiation workers have a lower incidence of leukemia and cancer" than the general population. Dr. Najarian called that a deceptive release since it covered only uniformed Navy personnel who served on ships and not the shipyard workers.

Subcommittee members were critical of the Navy for its refusal to provide Dr. Najarian with the names of deceased shipyard workers. Adm. Rickover, however, said that their legal counsel's advice was that release of such information would violate the Privacy Act.

Strike Is Called in Nicaragua To Protest Killing of Students

MANAGUA, March 1 (UPI).—Opposition leaders called a 24-hour general strike today to protest the fatal shooting of three students in a new move against the rule of President Anastasio Somoza.

The work stoppage was called by the Democratic Union for Liberation, a coalition of opposition political parties and labor unions that led a recent two-week national strike that crippled nearly 80 per cent of the nation's commerce.

At least 34 persons have died in three days of civil strife that has included attacks on troops by masked Indians, bombings, student demonstrations and retaliatory raids by the National Guard.

Classes Suspended
Managua's Ruben Dario University, where three students were shot to death by National Guardsmen Monday night in what the rector called "brutal aggression," decided to suspend classes until May 2.

Observers said that at least 10 bombs exploded in the capital last night, damaging buildings and buses. Blackouts occurred in several neighborhoods. Troops used tear gas to disperse 500 demonstrators at a wake for one of the slain students.

Indians in Leon, 56 miles west of Managua, dug ditches and built barricades last night in anticipation of renewed fighting with the National Guard. During

the day, they burned seven buses to protest the student deaths. In the eastern city of Masaya, where masked Indians have battled National Guardsmen with machetes, small arms, clubs and knives since Sunday, fighting was reported waning. Eight persons, including two National Guardsmen, were killed in gunfights in Masaya on Monday.

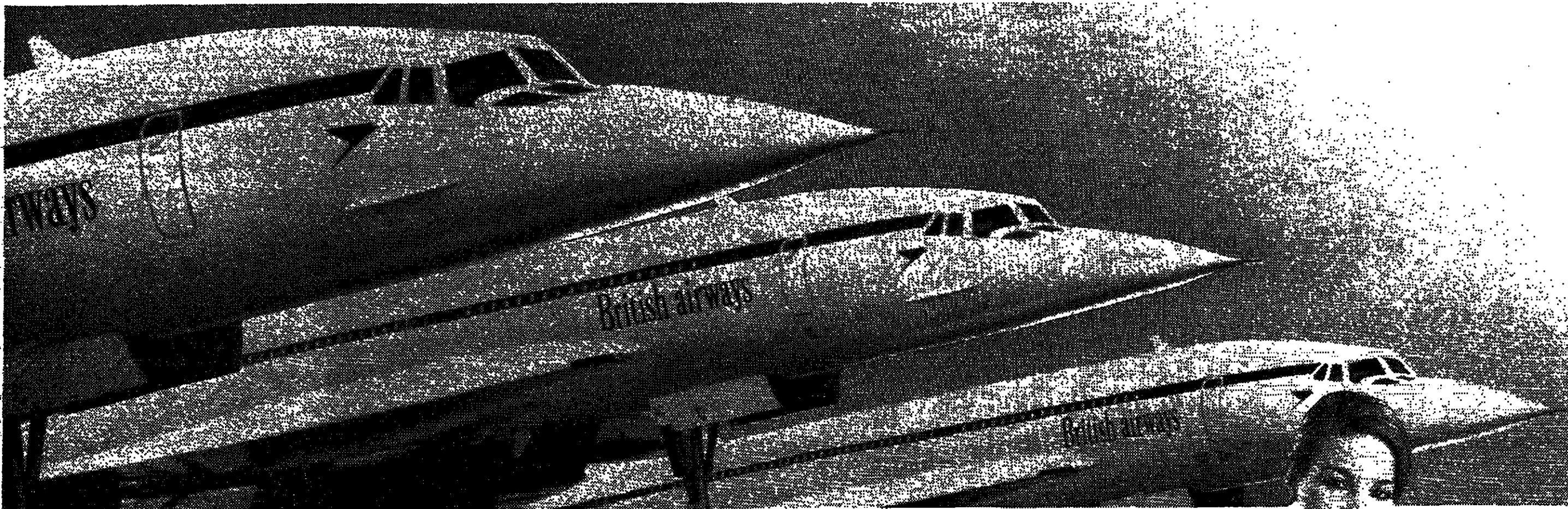
34 Killed
The National Guard reported that 34 persons died in fighting in the country from Sunday through yesterday. The Red Cross said that 56 were wounded in the same period. There were no reported deaths yesterday.

Nicaragua has been torn by violence since the Jan. 10 assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, an anti-Somoza newspaper publisher. His death led to rioting, guerrilla attacks and repeated calls by Gen. Somoza's resignation by labor, political and business leaders.

Gen. Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since the 1930s, has pledged to return to private life in 1981 after retiring from the presidency and as chief of the National Guard.

Japan Gales Kill 2
TOKYO, March 1 (Reuters).—Two persons were killed and at least 50 injured today when gales lashed central and northern Japan, police said.

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FASHION NOTES

U.S. Adventure Attracts House of Laroche

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, March 1 (UPI).—The big American adventure that keeps attracting European talent like a magnet has still another follower. Designer Guy Laroche has just come back from New York where he chose the site of his first American boutique.

"It will be on 57th Street, between Fifth and Madison," Mr. Laroche said, "because I

feel it is the most elegant street in New York today. I was offered shops on Fifth Avenue, but turned them down because I feel the best spots are already taken. As for Madison Avenue, the best locations are too far uptown for my taste."

Mr. Laroche's boutique will be the first of an ambitious project of 30 boutiques to be opened within five years all over the

United States. "But whereas the others will be financed by an American group, that first one will be strictly ours," Mr. Laroche said.

It is due to open next fall and Mr. Laroche said he hopes to open in Los Angeles at the same time. The decor will be pretty much the same as in his other boutiques, with beige and brown dominating, but he will also introduce a new shade of orange, "to pep things up."

Dressing Up
As far as fashion is concerned, Mr. Laroche said that he will design a special dressy collection, "because American women have a definite tendency to dress up in the evening," he said. "Much more so than French women."

He also finds there is a need for more city clothes in New York. "Their sportswear is very good and inexpensive. Dressy clothes, on the other hand, are terribly expensive. And I don't see much in between."

Previously, Mr. Laroche has cut corners so tight that he has the most inexpensive couture's ready-to-wear in Paris. So he feels that his merchandise, priced between \$100 and \$450, will be highly competitive.

A late-comer in the American adventure, Mr. Laroche said that before now "I simply was not ready. And although I had been offered to collaborate with American department stores, I wasn't quite happy with their formula either. Stores have all kinds of problems and I cannot expect them to worry about me. This way is much better because I'll be my own boss."

A quiet, solid and unpretentious designer, Mr. Laroche, who has been in business 25 years, has

kept pretty much out of the fashion rat race while climbing a steady, safe road.

"The planned chain of 30 American boutiques will be another feather in the cap of a designer who already has a couture line, both men's and women's ready to wear, home linens, his-and-hers perfumes and cosmetics plus 20 boutiques scattered all over the world, from Milan to Montreal."

The forthcoming French elections are having an impact on the Paris fashion world, Karl Lagerfeld, Chanel's designer, said. Although the ready-to-wear collections will not be shown till April 8, "I'm trying to finish up before the second round of the elections (March 19), just in case we run into trouble with strikes and all that. Of course, I won't be quite done, because of fabric problems, but I'm doing my best to rush things."

Mr. Lagerfeld also feels that the general spirit of the collections will be affected by the elections.

"If France goes left, clothes will have to be more anonymous, less flamboyant," he said. "If the [ruling] majority wins, that means one will be able to go along pretty much as we did before."

Jean-Louis Scherrer's much-acclaimed couture collection is also a solid commercial success. "We're so busy we cannot take any more orders until April 31," Mr. Scherrer said. "Mrs. Houghbourn (wife of the Ivory Coast President) ordered close to \$40,000 worth of clothes."

As for Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, "Yes, she is still our most faithful customer," Mr. Scherrer said, "but this time, she ordered even more than usual."

OPERA IN ITALY

Schoenberg Leads a Triple Bill

By William Weaver
FLORENCE, March 1 (UPI).—The winter season at the Teatro Comunale here has closed with an interesting well-associated triple bill, paying homage to the 20th century with a one-act opera and two ballets.

The opera was Arnold Schoenberg's "Erwartung," composed in 1909 but still a great rarity in Italian opera houses (it had been given previously at the Comunale only once, a decade ago). Brief as it is, the work is anything but easy; still, the Commu-

nale orchestra performed it with fluent precision.

The first performance, conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi, were enthusiastically received by the local press; Alexander Sander, who followed him on the podium, was equally successful. Similarly, the soprano Dunja Vejovic replaced Anja Silja in the opera's sole part. Young and attractive, Miss Vejovic made a strong impression: The voice is remarkably true and expressive, ranging from icy clarity to sensual warmth (this Yugoslav artist will make her Bayreuth debut next summer). It is only a pity that Marie Schifano did not provide her with a more romantic set and Giancarlo Nanni did not direct her with more inclusiveness; all the same, her acting was as attractive as her singing.

Based on Luciano Berio's "Soggetti," Paolo Bortoluzzi's 15-minute ballet "Donna" was being seen for the first time ever. Against the taped voice of Cathy Berberian, Bortoluzzi offered a wide sampler of his technical capabilities. Though he was the only dancer, he was not alone on the stage. Five statuesque models appear and disappear behind some screens, first elaborately costumed, then progressively less clothed until, at the end, they are wearing only body-socks and perilously high platform shoes.

The dancer's attitude toward these Ziegfeld-like apparitions is largely one of fear and trembling, sometimes with delightfully comic effect. The imaginative sets (projected on a scrim), the costumes, and the all-important lighting are the work of Beni Montresor, virtual co-creator of the piece.

The Béjart choreography of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" is over 15 years old and it remains one of his most immediately pleasing, vivid creations. It is also ideal for a corps de ballet like the Comunale's, a less than perfect ensemble. The organization is improving, however, and this production gave welcome evidence of discipline and goodwill.

Madame Nanni, the local prima ballerina, danced well, partnered by the Béjart stalwart Jorge Donn.

Roberto Gabbiani, the Comunale's chorus master, conducted with enthusiasm, and the chorus, too, gave a heartening display of its growing bravura. A pretty—and rousing—conclusion to an enjoyable evening and a season that has usually been successful and, on occasion, triumphant.

Spinola Gets Rank Back

LISBON, March 1 (Reuters).—Former Portuguese President Antonio de Spínola, expelled from the army for his alleged part in an abortive rightist coup, was restored to his rank of reserve general under an order published yesterday in the official gazette.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

Taming Tigers With Strong Ginger

THIS is a practical age, so let us examine the subject of ginger by first considering two of its useful aspects. Ginger, according to a French Dr. Fallet so obscure that I have been unable to discover either his first name or his dates, "confers on those who use it absolute power over any tiger—they may happen to meet; they become so gentle that a man can ride them like a horse." In case surly tigers do not happen to be your problem, here is another helpful household hint: Ginger will dispel incubi.

It is not surprising that a spice to which such potent powers have been attributed should have been considered synonymous with force. Ginger is an ingredient of chutneys, whose name comes from the Hindi *chatni*, designating strong spicy condiments. In the Basilicata region of southern Italy when a dish is called "strong," this means that it is dominated by ginger, a flavor there so common, probably because the Saxons once ruled the area, that it is unnecessary to name specifically the spice which accounts for its strength.

Ginger is the root (botanically the rhizome) of *Zingiber officinale*, a "orchid" native to the Pacific islands," says Webster's, to which one can only answer, "prob. not." The Pacific islands were still uninhabited at the period when old records tell us that ginger was already being cultivated in India; but the incidence of error on the origin of ginger is high.

Ginger is a native of tropical Asia (where it has been cultivated for so long that its wild form bears no longer exists), probably of India and Malaysia. Its name comes from the Sanskrit *zingavera*, which means "horn-root," from the fancied resemblance of its misshapen flattened rhizome to the horns of some animal or other.

Variations
Today the roots are spoken of as "hands," which seems a little more accurate, or "races," a baffling term. *Sringavers* has pro-

ved to be a word susceptible of infinite variation, remaining recognizable in all the languages through which it has passed—ancient Greek, *zingiberi*; Latin, *zingiber*; Italian, *zenzero*; Spanish, *jengibre*; French, *gingembre*; German, *Ingwer*; Dutch, *gember*; Swedish, *ingefära*—and, of course, English ginger.

The ancient Romans had all the ginger they wanted; perhaps, indeed, too much, which, paradoxically, was why it cost 15 times as much as black pepper. Most Oriental spices were expensive in those times because they were scarce; ginger was expensive because it was plentiful (and in demand). The volume in which it was imported made it worthwhile to tax it heavily.

We are usually told that ginger disappeared from Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire and until Marco Polo rediscovered it in China and India; it seems, however, that some trickled through all the same. A British authority says that ginger reached England only in the 13th century, but another maintains that it was known there "before the Conquest"—that is, before 1066.

Fancy Prices
There was enormous incentive to import it, for while the early travelers who met it in the Far East marveled at its cheapness, it brought fancy prices in Europe.

If most of medieval Europe revelled in ginger for a century or two after it became readily available, its favor declined in those areas where delicacy of taste achieved the ascendant over sledge-hammer flavors, in, for instance, France. But England remained wedded to ginger, "hot 'n' the mouth," as Shakespeare's clown remarked in "Twelfth Night." Queen Elizabeth herself is said to have invented the gingerbread man by ordering that little cakes flavored with this spice should be baked in the form of portraits of her familiars, whose

likenesses must necessarily have been only approximate.

The conquest of India helped maintain the British appetite for hot spices.

The English carried their taste for ginger to America, which was avid of it at the very beginning of its history. Ginger cookies were among the goodies passed out to the incorruptible voters of Virginia to induce them to choose the correct candidates for the House of Burgesses. Ginger was included in the standard rations of American soldiers during the Revolution, and after it the consumption of this and other seasonings was hardly discouraged by the fact that the No. 1 spice port of the world during the first half of the 19th century was Salem, Mass., because of the speed of the Yankee clipper. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that ginger ice cream can still be sold in New England, though hardly anywhere else.

From its original Asiatic home, ginger has now spread to many other tropical areas. It is grown today in Australia, South America, India, and elsewhere. It is particularly hot in tropical West Africa, where it tends to be harsh and peppery, and in Jamaica, where its pale color and delicate, distinguished aroma have given it a reputation which has encouraged other Caribbean islands to borrow its name for their own product; the ginger sold in most American Chinatown stores is usually described as Jamaican, but most of it comes from Puerto Rico.

Jamaica supplies most of the world exports of peeled (white) ginger, India much of the unpeeled (gray) ginger. West Africa a little of both in the form of fresh or dried roots, and China specializes in ginger preserved by being boiled and packed in syrup.

The British, Germans and Dutch are the biggest ginger eaters.

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Dollar's Sharp Fall Continues

LONDON, March 1 (AP-DJ).—The central banks of Europe and the United States failed to maintain orderly conditions on the foreign exchange market today and the dollar continued its sharp fall.

During the day, the dollar scored new lows against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc before a late rebound. Willingness to sell dollars, apparently due to a spreading lack of confidence in the U.S. currency, was evident in all quarters, dealers said.

An uptick in the dollar's fortunes late in the day was partly due to a move by Switzerland extending the negative interest charge of 40 per cent a year to Swiss franc deposits of foreign central banks.

"In the past four years, I have never seen such a crazy market in the sense of the speed of rate movements on small amounts of

money and extraordinarily wide spreads," between bid and asked rates, one dealer at a major U.S. bank here said.

"The central banks aren't maintaining an orderly market. When the dollar broke through the 2-mark level (against the West German currency) it dropped immediately to 1980 marks without resistance. There is no logic, order or consistency to the market," he added.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar breached the 2-mark level for the first time in history, falling to a new intraday low of 1975 marks. It later recovered to finish at 20145 marks, down 30 points on the day.

The U.S. fund plummeted against the Swiss franc to 17600 francs—its all-time low—before rebounding to 15500 francs, down 15 cents from late yesterday. At times, the spread between bid and asked rates stretched to an unusually wide 15 centimes, reflecting the thin and nervous ac-

tivity and the lack of sufficient central bank support.

Part of the reason for the U.S. currency's late rebound was an announcement by Switzerland extending a negative interest charge of 40 per cent a year to Swiss franc deposits of foreign central banks. The move follows a similar imposition on private holdings of over 5 million francs, announced late Friday.

A Swiss National Bank spokesman in Zurich said deposits of foreign central banks currently total 3 billion francs. He said that almost 40 central banks had such deposits.

Although Swiss authorities have imposed a ban on non-resident purchases of Swiss stocks and bonds as well as a quota limitation on purchases of new Swiss foreign bond issues, some Swiss bankers were skeptical that these measures would be effective.

"There is nothing to prevent a Swiss resident from acquiring domestic securities and taking them abroad for resale at a premium," one Swiss banker commented. "To my knowledge, this is already being done on a fairly large scale," he added.

The dollar also got a late boost, after most operators had withdrawn from the market for the day, when the New York Federal Reserve Bank apparently intervened.

Earlier, European central bank intervention, while intermittently evident, was not sufficient to smooth rate movements. For instance, London sources said, the Bundesbank unsuccessfully tried to fix the dollar in Frankfurt at 1970-80 marks, but some \$150 million was offered at that level. Therefore, the dollar was lowered to 1980 marks and the Bundesbank absorbed an estimated \$25.5 million.

The Swiss National Bank was seemingly also in the market sporadically, traders remarked.

It was also noted that at these extremely high levels for the West German and Swiss currencies, speculators were growing more wary of carrying short dollar positions against marks and Swiss francs. "There is now less downside room than upside potential" if new measures or technical factors take hold, one dealer commented.

Meanwhile, the dollar eased against the French franc to 47238 francs from 47800 francs late yesterday. Against the yen it lost 50 points at 297.90 yen. Sterling was little changed at \$1.9405 versus \$1.9400.

Turkey Devalues Its Currency To Boost Exports, Get Credit

ANKARA, March 1 (Reuters).—Turkey today devalued its currency drastically—23 per cent against the dollar—in an apparent move to trim its huge trade deficit.

The devaluation, in line with consistent demands by the International Monetary Fund, may also lead to a reopening of credit lines the country needs to finance its huge outstanding debt.

A central bank notice quoting

new rates for the Turkish lira against 16 major currencies said the decision was made "because of the latest changes in the world currency rates." But observers said the unexpected size of the drop, with the dollar rising to 25 lira, from 19.5 lira, reflected the government's need to narrow a huge foreign trade deficit and reopen credit lines from abroad.

Negotiations between Turkey and the IMF are expected to resume later this month on approving foreign credits to the country after a year-long refusal resulting from its inability to pay its debts.

Finance Minister Ziya Muzumcu told parliament yesterday that the government would be introducing measures to trim last year's \$4-billion trade gap to \$2.5 billion in 1978. He said Turkey now had only \$60 million in reserves to cover \$2.5 billion in unpaid debts for 1977.

The previous government of Premier Suleyman Demirel was involved in lengthy negotiations with the IMF, but had not concluded an agreement, believed to have included a hefty devaluation, when it fell from power Dec. 31. The IMF's approval would clear the way for private bankers to resume credits to Turkey, cut back as a result of the unpaid debts.

Today's move, including a devaluation of over 37 per cent against the Swiss franc and 26.7 per cent against the deutsche mark, may also increase the country's inflow of hard currency from Turkish workers abroad.

Some 700,000 Turkish workers sent back about \$1 billion to Turkey last year, but many kept their earnings in a hard currency such as the deutsche mark to wait for a devaluation.

However, the measure may have an adverse effect on domestic inflation, now over 40 per cent annually.

But the government has introduced some counterinflationary measures—boosting interest rates, cutting government spending and setting up a new ministry to handle state-owned industries which lost \$970 million last year.

The government has also said that it intends to boost exports by over 30 per cent this year.

Japan Cash Reserves

TOKYO, March 1 (Reuters).—Japan's official external reserves rose \$912 million in February to an all-time high of \$24.19 billion at the end of the month, compared with \$16.82 billion at end-February last year, the Finance Ministry said.

Tripling Said to Be Needed

EEC Spending Seen Too Little

BRUSSELS, March 1 (AP).—Twenty years after the start of their adventure in European unity, the countries of the Common Market are spending jointly about \$15.5 billion this year—only 2.5 per cent of what their governments spent separately.

About three-quarters of the money goes for one purpose: To keep a high level of prices for farm products, and a consequently high level of food prices for the European housewife.

The budget figures were brought out today at a briefing by Dieter Frisch, a high official who deals with the budget on the staff of the European Commission—the Common Market executive. He estimated that in the United States, the federal government accounts for about half the total government spending. The rest comes from state and local governments.

Looking at it another way, Mr. Frisch said the spending by the Common Market accounts for only 0.8 per cent of the total production of the member countries. In the United States and West Germany, federal spending amounts to roughly 25 per cent of the gross national product—more than 30 times as much.

A report has been made to the Commission on the joint spending that would be required if the Common Market moves toward greater unity. It was made by Sir Donald MacDougall, chief economic adviser of the Confederation of British Industries, and a group of European experts.

The report suggests that if anything is done

to bring more unity of European currencies and European economies, joint spending would have to be at least tripled. A more ambitious program of unity would cost six to nine times as much—that is, a joint budget that could reach well over \$100 billion.

Mr. Frisch pointed out cautiously that this report has not been accepted as presenting the view of the Commission. To the Common Market organization, the Commission can in any case only make proposals. The member governments make the decision, and so far they have been reluctant to increase joint spending at the expense of their national budgets.

The statement presented by Mr. Frisch pointed out that spending through the Common Market on other purposes than the maintenance of farm prices is usually so small that it does not have a "real and tangible impact." It does not reach what he called a "critical mass"—a term borrowed from nuclear physics, which indicates the weight of radioactive metal big enough to bring about a chain reaction.

"The budget," the statement said, "is not of a size such that it can perform any macro-economic function whatsoever." A macro-economic effect is one that hits the economy as a whole, rather than a small part of it.

The Commission said it would like to spend more money to lessen Europe's dependence on imports of oil from the Middle East and to reduce the differences between the rich and poor areas.

N.Y. Fed Urges Wage and Price Program

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP-DJ).—An incomes policy for the United States designed to restrain wage and price increases might be necessary to deal with the nation's inflation problems, the influential Federal Reserve Bank of New York suggested in its annual report released yesterday.

The suggestion, coming from a usually steadfast opponent of wage and price controls, surprised economists. Although the New York bank did not specify any particular type of program, "What is needed," it said, "is a means of breaking the inflationary psychology, where wage and price decisions continue to build in expectation of future inflation." It noted that although price-control programs in the past have not been successful, "there may be lessons all nations can learn from those experiments with incomes policies."

The report singled out Britain's program of tax cuts and voluntary wage restraints as "especially interesting." A Fed spokesman declined to elaborate on the bank's statement. "We aren't going to expand" on the statement, he said, fully considered.

The New York bank joins a growing list of government officials and others seeking such a federal restraint program. President Carter has proposed a voluntary plan under which corporations would limit wage and price increases. And Henry Wallich, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has proposed giving tax incentives to companies that hold wage increases in line with gains in productivity.

Several economists were quick to criticize the New York Reserve Bank's stance. "Government policy makers are again seeking the wrong prescription," warned one economist. "It's destined to fail, simply postponing the day of reckoning." Similarly, another said controls will "distort resource allocation. Price controls

inevitably lead to shortages and bottlenecks." Such policies "may aggravate wage demand in the long run" as unions try to catch up on salaries after controls are removed as they did in 1973 following the removal of controls

imposed in 1971 by President Nixon, he adds. "The program merely served to postpone the inevitable acceleration in domestic prices which resulted from an overexpansive fiscal and monetary policy," an economist says. The income-policy approach, he added, "ignores the enormous economic and social costs and is no substitute for necessary moderation in fiscal and monetary policy."

Some analysts said the renewed discussion of income policies is reflective of a change in sentiment at the Fed. In recent months, for example, the Fed, in carrying out monetary policy, has placed increased weight on keeping interest rates stable. At the same time, the Fed has paid less attention to short-run swings in the nation's money supply. Nonetheless, in suggesting further exploration of an incomes policy, the New York Fed stressed that it can't "take the place of monetary and fiscal moderation."

Crédit Suisse Reports Chissol Loss Limit

ZURICH, March 1 (AP-DJ).—Rainer Gut, chief executive of Credit Suisse, said today that the bank's accounts for 1977 allowed for depreciation and loss provisions totaling 12 billion Swiss francs, an amount that represented the upper limit of losses that the bank may have suffered from the Chissol scandal.

Mr. Gut was answering questions at a press conference to announce the 1977 results, which showed that net profit of the bank rose 33 million to 235 million francs.

Stock Prices Boosted By Buying, Dollar Rise

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP-DJ).—Bargain-hunting and the dollar's partial comeback in foreign exchange markets helped the stock market reclaim some lost ground today as prices finished on a firm note in active trading.

But analysts said the market continues to be plagued by a flurry of bad news on the economy, including a big drop in January's index of leading economic indicators and a sharp increase in consumer prices.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.21 at the close to 743.33. It was ahead 2.60 at 3 p.m.

Some 660 issues declined with 640 gaining. Volume totaled 21.01 million shares, compared with 19.75 million yesterday.

Another indication of a slowing economy came today when the government said U.S. construction spending fell 4 per cent in January following a 1.3-per-cent rise in December.

Glamour issues, which have been under strong selling pressure, improved a little, as Bausch & Lomb climbed 2 1/2 points to 47, Teledyne 1 to 74 1/4, Texas Instruments 1 to 62 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 1/2 to 39 3/4, Du Pont 5 1/8 to 88 3/8 and Fairchild Camera 1 1/2 to 25 1/4.

Coca Cola, which reported higher earnings and raised its dividend, rose 5/8 to 36 1/2.

Alcan Aluminum advanced 1 1/2 to 22 1/2. The company said it decided not to acquire Revere

Copper & Brass Inc.'s aluminum smelter and rolling mill at Scottsboro, Ala., because of a government challenge on anti-trust grounds. Revere rose 3/8 to 11 3/8.

Kennecott picked up 1 3/4 to 21 3/8.

Among the actives, Bungee, the volume leader, rose 1 1/8 to 3 1/8 and Occidental Petroleum, which reported higher earnings, rose 3/8 to 22 5/8.

Prices finished lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.15 to 122.72.

Japan TV Output Drops Sharply

TOKYO, March 1 (AP-DJ).—Japan's color television production, shipments and exports during January dropped sharply compared with the same period last year, the Electronics Industries Association of Japan said today.

It said production in January totaled 559,000 sets, a decrease of 23 per cent compared with the corresponding month of 1977.

It said shipments, representing completed sales, during January totaled 531,000 sets, a drop of 15.6 per cent, and its customs-cleared exports in the same month totaled 342,000 sets, 16.1 per cent less than last January.

The association said exports to the United States totaled 128,000 sets, a 6.3-per-cent decrease.

U.S. Steel Withdraws Anti-Dumping Petition

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Steel Corp. withdrew its anti-dumping petition charging that the six largest Japanese steel producers had been dumping steel products in the U.S., the Treasury said today.

The petition, which covers imports valued at \$1.2 billion in 1977, was filed last September.

The Treasury said that U.S. Steel sent a letter to the Treasury yesterday stating that U.S. Steel is willing to agree to withdraw its anti-dumping petition involving Japanese steel.

Bank Wants to Offer U.S. Foreign Currency Accounts

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—U.S. residents would be able to open domestic bank accounts denominated in foreign currencies such as Swiss francs or deutsche marks if a petition filed by Bank of America with the Federal Reserve Board is approved.

The Bank of America's request for authorization to offer credit and accept deposits in foreign currencies, however, presents a problem for the Fed during its period of transition between chairman. Approval could put further speculative pressure on the dollar during a period of international monetary strain.

However, because of new legislation, the Fed's disapproval may not be legally binding, which means the Bank of America might be able to go ahead with a plan anyway.

In that case, it becomes a question of how far federal mission can be stretched, regulatory officials said.

Similar requests came before the Fed in 1973 and 1975 but the Fed was able to keep the bank of America from acting by tying that such accounts would

not be in the public interest. Henry Wallich, a Fed governor, commenting on the present application, said he felt it was of "doubtful usefulness" and saw no reason to encourage it.

American banks now provide foreign currency accounts only in branches outside the United States, or so-called offshore branches.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said he had written to Arthur Burns, the outgoing Fed chairman, urging approval of the new type of accounts so as to give the majority of U.S. citizens the same opportunities for defensive or speculative currency maneuvers as exist for sophisticated investors.

"If people utilize such an economic choice and get out of dollars and into another currency, they not only are serving notice on Washington to give them money worthy of the name but also, I believe, are going to make it harder for the inflationists to continue to confiscate the resources of Americans," Sen. Helms declared.

John Keane, a spokesman for the Bank of America, said it was still at the "exploratory" stage in developing the new accounts.

But just what the demand might be is uncertain. In the mid-1970s, when Americans were again permitted to buy gold, a rush was expected by many, but it never developed. In telephone conversations, New York City bankers did not voice great enthusiasm for the idea of domestic bank accounts in foreign currencies. "At this moment we can't see that it would be attractive," Walter Wriston, president of Citibank, said. "Besides," he added, "I don't see a very active blue-collar market for Swiss francs."

Company Reports

Income, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1977	1976
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue	370.3	323.1
Profits	22.5	21.0
Per Share	0.29	0.27
Year		
Revenue	1,530.0	1,390.0
Profits	138.2	130.4
Per Share	1.81	1.71
Occidental Petroleum		
Revenue	6,000.0	5,500.0
Profits	217.9	183.7
Per Share	2.92	2.77

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March

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'Catch 22' Rules

Criticism of NCAA Focuses on Rights

By Gordon S. White Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association's enforcement policies were described here yesterday as leading to "persecution and hostile concepts" in the process.

Dr. Clifton Wharton, president of Michigan State University for the past eight years, told the committee that attempts to protect students' rights during an NCAA investigation were difficult because of the "Catch 22" nature of NCAA regulations.

Wharton resigned from Michigan State when he became chairman of the State Universities of New York in January. Michigan State football was placed on a three-year probation by the NCAA in January, 1976, for recruiting violations and for still trying that penalty. Wharton stiffed on some of his experiences and impressions of NCAA policies, based on the probation.

Varied Charges

Other witnesses during the day were from Michigan State and Mississippi State University, which has just completed a two-year football probation. Among the allegations were the following:

• Two Michigan State assistant football coaches took polygraph tests to prove they were telling the truth, but the NCAA rejected only the word of four Michigan State players who denied the coaches' charges of ineptness in recruiting.

• David Best, an NCAA investigator, threatened and swore Michigan State players when

he was seeking information in his investigation of the Spartans' football program.

• Michigan State was found guilty of a rule violation that was committed many months before the NCAA rule covering the act went into effect.

• The Mississippi State head football coach, Bob Taylor, did not want to make a statement to the subcommittee because he was concerned about what action the NCAA might take against Mississippi State as reprisal for appearing at these hearings.

• When a university under investigation asks the NCAA office for evidence and details of the charges being made, the NCAA enforcement staff never gives such information and sometimes answers by adding more charges to the original list.

Fair Play Asked

Rep. James Santini, D-Nev., was yesterday's acting chairman, said "I have never witnessed anything like this. They (the NCAA) break down the essence of fair play. We're only asking for the rudiments of fair play."

Wharton said that during the course of the NCAA investigation at his university "I perceived a presumption of guilt." He called for reform of the NCAA from within but said that if this did not work, then colleges should return to Congress for help.

Dr. Jacob Hofer, a professor at Michigan State who served on that institution's committee to look into the charges against Michigan State, described the NCAA procedure as having "prosecutor, jury and judge all wrapped up in one. You have a kangaroo court."



Los Angeles Times.

CENTER COURT—Ivie Lewis prepares to begin work.

No Softness in Rough Work When Referee Is a Woman

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—A referee's whistle stopped the action in a high school basketball game and an angry fan, the father of one of the visiting team's players, took the opportunity to express dissatisfaction with the call.

"You homer!" he shouted, then quickly corrected the gender: "HomerESS!"

As the same referee ran past the visitor's bench, the coach offered a comment: "This isn't girls' basketball, you know."

The referee paid no attention. She didn't become the only woman officiating varsity boys' games here by bursting into tears every time a coach or fan suggested that a woman's place is in front of a stove, not behind a whistle.

Ivie Lewis has been officiating basketball for six years and working variety-level games for four. She also works lower-division (varsity) games, girls' games and women's games at the university, college and junior college level.

No Horror Stories

Given an opportunity to relate some of the more colorful and vicious anti-feminine insults and anecdotes of her officiating career, she offers only name, rank and serial number.

"Once the game starts, all they (the coaches) see is a black-and-white striped shirt running up and down the court," says Lewis.

"They don't care if you're male or female, black, white, green or purple."

All this means is that Lewis has learned to ignore insults and criticism. She likes to tell of the time a male spectator approached her at halftime.

"He said he had watched me all through the first half and kept saying to himself, 'Something's wrong with that official.' He told me, 'Finally I realized what it was, that you're a woman.' I took it as a compliment. All he was seeing was a black-and-white shirt."

Truth Is Otherwise

However, the truth is: (1) Anyone mistaking Ivie Lewis for a male is a candidate for optometric assistance. Lewis is shorter than most men, her hair is longer and her uniform fits differently; (2) a lot of coaches, players, fans and even fellow officials are just not ready for a female official in a male sport, especially a fast-paced, contact sport like basketball.

Listen to a couple of coaches' opinions (they asked that their names not be used):

Coach A: "They (women) don't even know what the game is about. They're not ready for varsity games. Her judgment is horrible. She's so inconsistent, the kids don't know how to play. She intimidates too quickly. No one knew what she was calling."

Coach B: "I think I'm fair and open-minded, but I just feel that women do not have the expertise, they don't have the background. I don't want to criticize or brand, but the few women officials I've had, I feel they don't understand the boys' game. Girls don't play the same. They play a lot of zones and the activity is slow and there's not much contact. Women officials miss a lot of fouls and overemphasize things that are not important."

Learning From a Book

He goes on: "Anyone can read a book (on officiating), but can you learn to cook by reading a book and never actually cooking? Whether or not a woman could ever learn enough to work a higher level of competition and do a good job and anticipate situations, I don't know. Most of the coaches that I've come in contact with share these views."

One coach who does not is Gary Luttrell, Santa Monica varsity coach.

"I know that she is a very capable official," he says. "I've seen her work several lower-level games and do a very good job. But it appears to me that every time she has worked a varsity game, she becomes intimidated by

the crowds and the surroundings and everything. She's under a lot of pressure, more pressure than the normal ref, and she swallowed her whistle (failed to call obvious fouls) in our game (Santa Monica won). She's got to improve and not become intimidated, but I could give you a list of 50 other officials I could say the same thing about."

During a Santa Monica-South Torrance game, the South Torrance coach, Roger Gurich, directed some remarks at Lewis.

"What he (Gurich) and his assistants did with her is a disgrace," Luttrell says. "No human being deserves to be treated that way. They constantly made references to the fact that she couldn't be refing a boys' game. They were straight-out sexist comments and that's just not the way to go. She takes a lot of abuse that the normal referee doesn't have to take."

Not a Woman's Job

According to Lee Joseph, president of the Southern California Basketball Officials Association, "Some accept her as an official. Other males don't believe in it. Whether she does a good job or a bad job, they don't consider a woman's job to be refereeing basketball."

Joseph estimates that of every 25 games Lewis works, there are an average of six to eight complaints from coaches, based on sex and an occasional complaint from a fellow official.

"Competition is very, very fierce among officials," says Joseph, "but if there is criticism of her within the association, it's not outspoken. She carries herself in a very positive and professional way."

Ivie Lewis relaxes in the room that serves as her office at the 109th Street Recreation Center in Watts. Dressed in a twin, two-piece suit, pants tucked into leather boots, hair neatly styled, she looks more like a saleswoman in a Beverly Hills boutique than a referee.

Her age? Don't ask. She could pass for 35, but isn't, and is "only 5 or 10 pounds over my serious field hockey weight."

"I just officiate and happen to be a woman. Recreation is my job and this (officiating) just happens to be an extension of it. I went into this with the idea I wanted to officiate, not with the idea of pioneering or working like a man or anything. I have confidence in my ability and I know what I could do."

Few Are Called

Every year a few women enter the officiating program but so far only Lewis has weathered the two-year probation.

"I could be," she says, "that women don't want to take the stuff. You've got to be hard-shelled."

Lewis says that at varsity games she is often an object of curiosity. "I'll be sitting around in my uniform waiting for the game and one of the kids will come over and say, 'Are you the referee?' I say 'Yes.' They say 'Oh.' It's usually a group of kids watching me and finally they send one of them over to ask. Coaches say, 'I've never had a lady official before.'"

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Moore Protests Apartheid

South African Quits Davis Cup Play

By Neil Amdur

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"I am a South African and intend to remain one," he said. "However, I neither embrace nor endorse the policy of apartheid. I resent the interference of politics in the Davis Cup. In particular, I wish to play no part in a situation that threatens to turn a sporting event such as this U.S.-South African tie into a political demonstration."

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Ray Moore

Connors Wins by Default in Indoor Tennis

By Neil Amdur

MEMPHIS, March 1 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors won his opening round match in the U.S. national indoor tennis championships on a default, but he says he will take his victories any way he can get them.

"I'm a lucky guy," Connors said after the recurrence of a nagging back ailment forced Dick Stockton to default in the middle of the second set last night.

Stockton matched him stroke for stroke in the first set and won it 7-5 after a tiebreaker.

Connors, who has beaten Connors in national competition several times, mixed unrelenting passing shots with gentle drops at the net to tame temporarily the aggressiveness of the tournament's top seed.

Connors Mocked

The usually sedate Stockton even managed a wobbly-knee dance at midcourt—mocking an earlier performance by the clownish Connors—when he won the tiebreaker on a lucky net shot.

Stockton was the second player to pull out of the tournament yesterday. Arthur Ashe said just before his scheduled match with Cliff Drysdale that his recurring eye ailment had flared again and he would not be able to play.

Drysdale went on to win against a substitute, Dino Martin, 6-3, 6-2. The tournament's second seed, Vitas Gerulaitis, was unable to match the volley of Marty Riessen and was eliminated, 7-6, 7-5.

In other first-round play, Jose Higueras beat Frew McMillan 6-0, 6-3; Sandy Mayer beat Geoff Masters, 7-5, 6-2; and Bob Lutz beat Balazs Taroczy, 7-6, 7-5.

Haden Finds Life at Oxford Perfectly Balances Pro Football

By Alison Muscatine

OXFORD, England, March 1.—(UPI)—It is the off-season now, and Pat Haden is still working. But, instead of coaching passes and line receivers, he is writing essays about Soviet politics, economic theories of inflation and Cartesian metaphysics.

Haden, an unassuming 25-year-old Rhodes scholar who displaced Joe Namath as the starting quarterback for the Los Angeles Rams early last season, will receive a degree in politics, philosophy and economics from Oxford in June, culminating a three-year cultural and educational stint that, he says, has been the best thing that has ever happened to him.

"Football players are always getting patted on the back and called celebrities," Haden says, "and sometimes it's hard to keep your feet on the ground. The Rhodes has made football seem less important to me; it brings it down to earth. The best thing is that I don't take myself or football nearly as seriously. That's been the real reason I've learned."

The Oxford education serves as a counter to pro football, providing what Haden feels is a perfect balance in his life. Having rallied the Rams to a 10-4 win-loss record before an admittedly disastrous loss to the Minnesota Vikings in the National Football League playoffs, he packed his bags for England, leaving behind his pressures and the fanfare of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

The Simple Life

At Oxford his life is simple. His days are filled with four-hour visits to the library,

